IN THE CLAIMS:

1-32. (cancelled)

33. (new) A continuous intermediate image carrier for an electrophotographic printer or copier, comprising:

at least one layer which comprises an electrically-insulating synthetic in which are dispersed conductive particles to provide an anisotropic conductive layer having an anisotropic property such that a first electrical conductivity in a thickness direction of the layer is smaller than a second electrical conductivity in a transverse direction of the layer.

34. (new) The intermediate image carrier of claim 33 wherein a toner image made up of electrically-charged toner particles and present on an image carrier can be transferred onto said intermediate image carrier in a first transfer printing region, and the transferred toner image can be transferred from the intermediate image carrier onto a final image carrier.

35. (new) The image carrier of claim 33 wherein said second electrical conductivity in said transverse direction is at least so great that in an ignition voltage of a gas discharge is prevented between the intermediate image carrier and an image carrier from which a toner image is transferred to the intermediate image carrier.

36. (new) the intermediate image carrier according to claim 33 wherein the second electrical conductivity in the transverse direction is at least so low that a sufficiently large electrical field can be generated for transfer of a toner image from the intermediate image carrier onto a final image carrier as well as from an image carrier onto the intermediate image carrier.

37. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 33 wherein said first electrical conductivity in the thickness direction is at least so low that partial discharges on a surface of the intermediate image carrier are prevented.

38. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 33 wherein said second electrical conductivity in said transverse direction is at least so low that a sufficiently large electrical field for transfer of a toner image can be generated at a transfer printing point for transfer of the toner image.

39. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 33 wherein the intermediate image carrier comprises a transfer belt or a transfer drum.

40. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 34 wherein the image carrier comprises a photoconductor.

41. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 34 wherein a plurality of toner images can be transferred from the image carrier onto the intermediate image carrier in a first operating mode, said toner images being substantially printed atop one another on the intermediate image carrier, and toner images printed atop one another can be mutually transferred onto the final image carrier in a second operating mode.

42. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 33 wherein said first electrical conductivity in said thickness direction corresponds to a specific volume resistivity in a range from 1E + 10 Ω cm to 1E + 12 Ω cm.

43. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 42 wherein the specific volume resistivity can be determined with aid of a first electrical contact surface on a top side of the intermediate image carrier and a second contact surface

substantially opposite the first contact surface on an underside of the intermediate image carrier, a measurement voltage being 800 volts direct voltage.

44. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 33 wherein a third electrical conductivity on a surface of said intermediate image carrier is at least so great that an electrical flash over is prevented between the intermediate image carrier and a further image carrier.

45. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 33 wherein said second electrical conductivity in said transverse direction corresponds to a specific volume resistivity in a range between 1E + 7 Ω cm and 1E + 11 Ωcm.

46. (new) The intermediate image carrier according to claim 33 wherein said second electrical conductivity in said transverse direction corresponds to a transverse resistance measured between laterally offset contacts on opposite surfaces of said layer and in a range between $4 \cdot 10^7$ Ω to $4 \cdot 10^8$ Ω determined given a measurement voltage of 800 volts.